

A NEW SPECIES OF ACMAEODERA (COLEOPTERA, BUPRESTIDAE)

By G. H. NELSON¹

In the chaparral at Yarnell, Arizona, specimens of a new species of *Acmaeodera* were collected on the dead branches of live *Ceanothus* sp. shrubs. Thanks are due Dr. W. F. Barr of the University of Idaho for examining specimens and verifying that they represent an undescribed species.

Acmaeodera ceanothae, NEW SPECIES

(Fig. 1)

Moderate in size, slightly depressed; black above and below with aeneous tinge below, elytra with small yellow markings laterally; clothed with moderately short cinereous hair, semierect above, recumbent below, with a few black hairs intermixed above; anterior prosternal margin slightly sinuate and retracted; last visible abdominal sternite with well developed subapical plate.

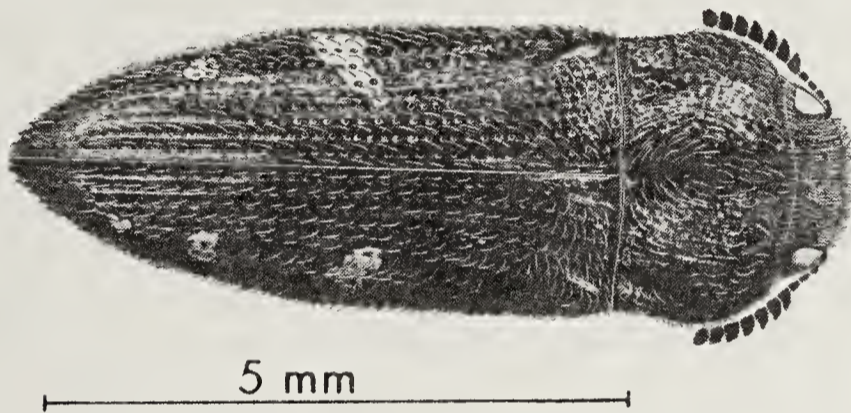


FIGURE 1, *Acmaeodera ceanothae* new species (type).

MALE—Head convex, densely clothed with semierect hairs; with dense moderate sized punctures becoming smaller on vertex; median carina on vertex; antennae serrate from the fifth joint.

Pronotum twice as wide as long; lateral margins gently expanded from before base to widest at middle then converging to narrowest at anterior angle; anterior margin slightly constricted and produced at middle, posterior margin straight; disk coarsely densely punctured at sides, punctures finer and sparse at middle, disk slightly depressed longitudinally at middle, with a small median pit at base and with an oblique depression passing anterolaterally from pit on each side near base; pubescence semierect at middle anteriorly, semirecumbent laterally and toward base.

Elytra widest just behind base, then gradually converging toward apex; lateral margins with serrations beginning at second fourth and becoming larger apically; disk with a transverse impression near base; striae punctures very coarse; each interval with a single row of bristle-like semierect hairs of moderate length; with lateral yellow spots as follows: at middle an oblique spot extending antero-medially, a smaller spot behind this and farther toward apex, a third smaller spot on right elytron.

Ventrally coarsely punctured on pro-, meso-, and metasterna and on first abdominal sternite, punctures smaller on other abdominal sternites; pubescence recumbent, moderate in length and density; prosternum with anterior margin

¹Department of Anatomy, Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery, Kansas City, Missouri.

retracted and very slightly sinuate; last visible abdominal sternite with strong subapical ridge.

Length 6.9 mm.; Width 2.4 mm.

FEMALE—Externally very similar to male with no apparent distinguishing differences. Allotype lacks a third yellow spot on elytra.

Length 8.2 mm.; Width 2.9 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL—Holotype male, allotype female, four male paratypes and two female paratypes collected from ARIZONA, Yavapai Co., Yarnell, June 26, 1964. Seven male paratypes and six female paratypes from the same place, June 27, 1964. One paratype of unknown sex was collected at the type locality by R. L. Westcott, June 26, 1966 on *Ceanothus* sp. All other type material was collected by G. H. Nelson on *Ceanothus* sp. Holotype deposited in the California Academy of Sciences. Allotype in the writer's collection. Paratypes deposited in the following collections: California Academy of Sciences, U. S. National Museum, W. F. Barr, F. M. Beer, J. N. Knull, D. S. Verity, G. C. Walters and R. L. Westcott.

There is some variation in the yellow spots with some specimens having a small fourth spot just behind the humeri. The males vary in length from 6.7 to 8.0 mm. and in width from 2.3 to 2.8 mm. The females vary in length from 6.5 to 8.2 mm. and in width from 2.2 to 2.9 mm.

This species, which belongs in Horn's "emarginatae," runs to *dolorosa* in Falls (1899) key and is most closely similar to *tenebricosa* Fall (1922) and to *dolorosa* Fall. From *tenebricosa* it differs in its shorter pubescence, its much smaller, fewer punctures in the center of the pronotum, and in its well developed subapical plate on the last visible abdominal sternite. From *dolorosa* it differs in its greater convexity, shorter pubescence, smaller, fewer discal punctures of pronotum, better developed subapical plate on the last visible abdominal sternite, and shorter genitalia in both sexes.

LITERATURE CITED

FALL, H. C.

1899. Synopsis of the species of *Acmaeodera* of America, north of Mexico. Jour. New York Ent. Soc. 7:1-37.

FALL, H. C.

1922. New species of North American *Acmaeoderae*. Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. 17:88-90.

(cont. from p. 56) generic standards slightly, it is easy to treat the presently recognized groups (or subgenera) as genera. It would be very interesting to attempt an analysis of degree of relationships among all groups of *Pterostichus* based on the methods of numerical or phenetic taxonomy, but such an analysis is best delayed until the pheneticists can achieve some degree of agreement on the methods to be employed, and on the significance of the results obtained.

Other changes noted are: 1. removal from the *amethystinus* group (subgenus *Hypherpes*) of the eastern *adoxus* Say to the *mancus* group (subgenus *Monoferonia*); 2. combining *Dysidius* Chaudoir and *Paraferonia* Casey in the *mutus* group; 3. combining *Omaseidius* Jeannel and *Euferonia* Casey in the *melanarius* group; 4. combining *Melanius* Bonelli and *Metamelanius* Tschitscherine in the *corvinus* group;

(Continued on page 63)